MORNING EDITION---TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1853.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs in the Senate. Speech of Judge Mason, Chairman of the

Committee on Foreign Relations. Declaration that British Aggression on this

Continent Must Coase.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS---FOREIGN MISSIONS

PROGRESS OF THE GARDNER TRIAL

Business Transacted in the State Legislature.

Effects of the Terrific Storm in Georgia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES-MARITIME AFFAIRS &c., &c. &c.

Affaris in Washington.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS-THE CA-Washington, March 14, 1853.

ing office seekers and turning them over to his secretaries. That is the plan. There was cabinet consultation as usual from ten to twelve o'clock, but what was done has not transpired, further than that the Central American question was under consideration. Something deci sive is expected to be done on the Mource doctrine. Mr. Mason's speech is considered significant, though not so strong as he might bave spoken by authority. He is be

It is reported that Me. Buchanan will positively decline Though the Senate may adjourn this week or early

next, the copyright treaty will not be forgotten. A. B. C. THE DISPOSITION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, ETC.

Wasmington, March 14-8 P. M. Mr. Belmont, the Austrian Consul of your city, is candidate for the Chargeship at Naples, and is backed up

by many of the leading men'throughout the Union, but the indications are that the office is destined for Gover nor Seymour, of Connecticut. General Shields has been a candidate for the offic Minister to Spain, which he desired on account of his health, but it is understood that Senator Soule will re-

ceive the appointment. General Shields will probably get some other foreign appointment.

Mr. Marshall, of California, has a good chance of being

appointed Commissioner to China.

Ex-Secretary Buchanan, for England, and Hon. John A. Dix, for France, are still spoken of.
Thomas N. Carr, formerly Consul at Tangler, is a can-

To day, in reply to a gentleman who asked him how he liked the air of Washington, General Pierce said, "I don't knew, for I have not had the opportunity of getting a

breath of fresh air. Have not even time to shave; which was evident by looking at the President's face.

At the cabinet councils held on Saturday evening and to day, the Mosquito affair was anxiously discoursed. furnish you with the details, but I have reason

te believe there will be no want of pluck. General Pierce has declared that his administration will, at all ovents, be an effective one. The government received a telegraphic message on Saturday from New Orieans in reference to this affair.

M. J.

The Trial of Dr. Gardner.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1853. The Gardner trial was resumed this morning. Mr. Bradley referred to several decisions relevant to the objection raised on Saturday. The District Attorney proseeded to produce further evidence on the point. The journal of the Board of Commissioners was sent for, nwhile the Hon. George Evans was sworn. He tes tified that he presided over the Board of Commissioners; was 'shown the memorial in question; its appearance was perfectly familiar to him; had no doubt it was before the Board, and acted upon: It was signed and sealed in due form, otherwise it would not have been received for action. One or two other pa-pers of Dr. Gardner's were before the Board, but this

pers of Dr. Gardner's were before the Board, but this was the principal one upon which the case was adjudged. Dr. Gardner was also before the Board personally and examined. Colonel Waddy Thompson, Edward Curtis, Thomas Corwin and Robert Corwin also appeared as counsel, perhaps Col. Allen also.

After the conclusion of Mr. Evans's testimony, Robert Corcoran, a clerk in the First Comptroller's office, testified to his settling the accounts of the Fifth Auditor upon the awards of the Board of Commissioners, and to the payment of the whole of the money awarded to Dr. Gardner, to W. W. Corcoran, as his assignee, sometime in May, 1851—all of which the counsel for the defence admitted.

rial.

The argument was renewed in extense by Messrs. Carbiale and Bradley against the admissibility of the memorial without further evidence of its identity, and by Messrs. May and Fendall in favor of admitting it. At the conclusion of the argument—four o'clock—Judge Crawford recapitulated the evidence, and decided that it was sufficient to justify the reading of the memorial.

Mr. May then read it to the jury.

The court then adjourned till to morrow morning.
The case now goes on upon its merits, and will probably occupy several weeks.

THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY AT NEW ORLEANS -HEALTH OF MR. KING, ETO. NEW ORIEANS, March 12, 1853. The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Baxter, from New

York via Havana, has arrived at this port. A gentleman who left Matanzas on the 4th inst. says that "Mr. King was then very low, and getting worse. He would probably never leave Matanzas." This information is considered reliable.

The Orescent City leaves here for New York, via Havana, to morrow.

Adjournment of the Ohio Legislature. CINCINNAIT, March 14, 1853.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned sine die to day. The bill establishing sub treasuries was passed. The amendment providing for the payment of taxes in specie was deleated.

LOUISVILLE, March 14, 1853.

Jackson Ousley & Co.'s extensive pork house was partially destroyed by fire last night. The smoke and bulk ing house, containing 10,000 pieces of meat was consumed, but the main building and lard house were uninjured.
The loss is about \$75,000 and is fully covered by insurrance here and in New Orleans.
Mr. Trowbridge, formerly a telegraph clerk here, has
been sentenced, in St. Louis, to three years in the penitentiary, for forgery.

Two Bridges Destroyed by Fire Allany March 14, 1863.

The toll bridge at Cohoes, 1,100 feet in length, was totally destroyed by fire last faturday night.

The Renseslear and Samtoga railroad bridge at Waterford, 500 feet long, was also destroyed by fire last evening. They were both undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

THE SHIP WINCHESTER-LARGE FIRE, ETC. Boston, March 14, 1853.

The ship Winchester, from Liverpool for New York

The ship Winchester, from Liverpool for New York, (which put into Halifax, as before reported.) Sailed from Halifax on the 10th instant, in tow of the steamer Titan. On Saturday, during a severe blow, the Titan was obliged to leave her, in consequence of the parting of her hawser. The Titan put into Plymouth and sailed again yesterday in search of the Winchester.

About S o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a charcoal shed in Fayette street, and before it could be got under it destroyed six dwelling houses, all occupied by respectable American families. Among those burned out are Dr. A. S. Dudley, deutist, John Devereaux, George P. Oakes, a Mr. Smith, Austin Fiske, Laban A. Tyler, and Benjamin Bosworth. The occupants saved but little.

The weather here is clear and cold, with every indication of a strong northeast gale.

The Philadelphia Murder.
Philadelphia Murder.
Philadelphia, March 14, 1853.
Additional circumstances have been discovered rendering the evidence against Arthur Spring, of the late murders, conclusive. Mr. Lynch has returned home with the Philadelphia officers. He says there were \$170 in gold in his wife's trunk.

UNITED STATES SENATE:

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1858. CESTRAL AMERICAN APPAIRS—JUDGE MASON'S SPERCE.
The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayfon's esolution, calling on the President for certain correscondence cornected with the Clayton and Bulwer treaty pondence cornected with the Clayton and Bulwer tready.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va, took the door, and referred to the history of the treaty, and to the recent report of the Committee on Foreign Relations respecting questions growing out of its construction, and the conclusions at which the committee arrived upon the subject. As to the question whether the British settlements at the Belize are or are not in Central America, they declared, as their best judgments, from the information before them, it was a fact that those settlements are within the limits of Central America, and, therefore, any attempt to extend colonization on the part of the British government would be in contravention of the treaty of 1850. The Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton acquiesced in all the conclusions to which the committee came, save the ose above stated, and in a manner of anticipated triumph and, in effect: "I join issue with the committee, and amprepared to show that the British settlements at the Belize are not in Central America, but in Mexico, in the province of Yucatan." He was surprised at the decided tone of the Senator, the committee having presented the question as an alternative strictly—if these possessions are within Central America, then the extension of British dominion there is in violation of the treaty-if not, the treaty will not apply to it. He was surprised at the Senator joining this issue with the Committee on Foreign Relations, because it was utterly inconsistent with the letter which the Senator, as Secretary of State, wrote to the British Minister. Then he refused to make the admission which he now does, viz.—That the Honduras settlement is not in Central America. Mr. Mason referred to various maps, making comments upon then, to show that the British etcliements are within Guatemala, and that Guatemala claims the territory. For the present, therefore, until he should be further informed, he should claim that the British etcliements are within Guatemala, and that Guatemala claims the territory. The present, therefore, until he should the further informed, he should believe the British possessions are in her territory. When the question we would recipitate the should believe the British possessions are in her territory. When the question we have the country, the government of the treaty in relation to Central America, in over-particular. Peace between England and out of would be repair

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ARANY, March 14, 1853.

The following, among several other bills, were reported

complete:—
For the relief of owners of real estate in the city of
New York.
To provide for the incorporation of library companies.
To incorporate the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Plattreported complete the bill in relation to rura

Mr. COOLEY, the New York Coin Exchange bill.
Mr. Berkman, the bill in relation to the People's Bath
ing and Washing A-sociation.
Mr. CONGER, the bill in relation to teachers' asso-THE AUMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION -RESIDENT PHYSICIAN A

ciations.

THE LOURISHMENT OF EMBERATION —RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AT QCARASTINE, ETC.

Mr. EREKMAN (whig) called up the bill in relation to the duties and powers of Commissioners of Emigration. Mr. B. considered that the people were not now protected sufficiently at Quarantine. He believed the re-instatement of the officer for which this bill provided, was a measure of great usefulness. He considered it utterly out of the question that the health officer should discharge all these duties.

Mr. Winder (whig) described the action which had been taken by the county superintendents of the poor at their State Convention at Syracuse. They had appointed a committee, who had drawn a bill which had received the unanimous sanction of the Commissioners. In attempt to revive an office which had once exploded, is doisted into this bill. The committee has transcended its duties. The bill recommended by the Commissioners is not this bill now before the committee. The bill seeks to create an office of \$5,000 a year, to be taken out of the emigrant fund, and creates an additional board of officers——all of them to be a charge to the treasury.

Mr. Barrierr (dem.) contended that it was at the request of the Commissioners had the substitute was proposed. He believed if the Quarantine was really intended to save the city from disease, it mark be reorganized. As it now is, it is nothing more than a great overcrowded almahouse.

almshouse.

This debate was continued at great length.

Mr. Whiten offered a substitute for the whole bill; and
after the continuation of the debate till one o'clock, it
was made a special order for four o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICES OF MILES, ETC.

Mr. JONES gave notice of a bill in relation to disputed
with.

with.

Mr. WULLAMS, of a bill in relation to the Cayuga and Seneea comal.

Mr. CONGER, of a bill in relation to the libraries of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Baccock, of a bill in relation to the Recorder's Court of Buffalo.

Court of Bullalo.

Mr. WHILAMS, on notice, introduced a bill to incorporate the Ithaca Water Works Company.

Mr. WHILAMS gave notice of a bill to amend the Insur

ance law.
Mr. Coolar, of a bill in relation to interest.
On Mr. Upnan's motion, the Assembly Railroad Freight
Toll bill was ordered to be printed.
The Packer Institute bill passed, and the Senate took a

Assembly.

ADMANY, March 14, 1853.

MILLS REPORTED COMPLETE, 170.

To provide for draining black Creek.

To incorporate the Freeman's Benevolent Society of the village of Le Roy.

For the protection of emigrant passengers arriving at the city of New York.

For a bridge across the Oneida river.

On Mr. Forsyth's motion, the Albany Young Men's Association bill was reported complete.

On motion of Mr. S. S. Serns, the Topographical Survey bill and the Agricultural bill was ordered to report complete.

complete.
On Mr. O'Kreye's motion the Auburn Orphan Asylum bill was ordered complete.
The bill in relation to a road district in Ledyard was

The bill in relation to a road cattleton in local and passed.

On Mr. O'Brier's motion, the bill to amend the charter of Morrisville was ordered to a third reading.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Attorney General on the subject of the Indian titles to manor lands.

Also, from the Governors of the New York Hospitals.

NEW YORK MATTERS.

Mr. NORIE introduced a bill to amend the New York lien law.

Also, to divide the Sixth judicial district of the city of New York.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to incorporate the Christian Seminary of Central New York.

The Committee of the Whole again considered the bill on the subject of taxation, and the debate was continued till the hour of adjournment.

The James Adger at Charleston CHARLESTON, March 14, 1853.

The United States mail steamship Jaz. Adger arrived at her wharf in this city, at 8 o'clock this evening

The Southern Mail.

Batmons, March 14, 1853.

The New Orleans papers of Sunday were received to night. Those of Monday and Tuesday are yet due. The Southern mail arrived too late to connect with the Philadelphia train.

The Storm at Columbus, Gs.
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS UNROOPED, CHIMNEYS BLOWN DOWN, ETC.

CHARLESTON, March 14, 1853. The hall storm at Columbus, Ga., commenced at a quarter past two o'clock | on Thursday afternoon, and in ten minutes time did immense damage, almost every house in the city being injured.

The warehouses of Mr Rankin and Messrs. Gubny, Daniel & Co., were partially blown down and unroofed.

No lives were lost, as far as lieard from.

The damage sustained at Columbus is very great, but owing to the confusion provailing cannot yet be correctly estimated.

SANDY HOOK, March 14, 1853. The steamer Edwin Lowis is aground in the river, oppoin small boots. The tide is rising

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE UNCLE SAM. PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE MINERS. Tremendous Semi-Monthly Ship-

Excitement Concerning the Mexican Butlaws.

ments of Gold Dust.

Wm. Penn. STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c

Mutiny and Murder on Board the Brig

The new steamship Uncle Sam, Captain Wm. A. Mills, arrived at this port at one o'clock this morning from Aspinwall, with advices from San Francisco to the 16th of February. She brings \$310,000 in gold on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The rainy season on the Isthmus had closed, and the travelling had become remarkably good.

Tho Uncle Sam left New York on the 21st Feb-

ruary, in company with the Ohio and Cherokee, and arrived at Aspinwall on the 2d March—the Ohio arriving on the 3d, and the Cherokee on the 4th. The U.S. left Aspinwall on the morning of the 5th, and arrived at Kingston at 6 A. M. on the 8th, whence she sailed for this port the next morning.

She belongs to the "Independent Opposition Line." The steamship Sierra Nevada, which arrived at Panama on the 14th of February, sailed for San Francisco on the 5th inst. She carried forward the passengers of the Uncle Sam. Captain J. D. Wilson, of the S. N., died at Panama, on the 1st of March. His disease was malignant remittent fever. Mr. J. Chase, second officer of the same steamer, died of fever, during her passage to Panamo.

The steamship John L. Stephens, from New York

for San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 3d of

The British ship Brandt, Capt. Moody, of St. John, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th January, when about 55 miles from the Chincha islands, where she had been taking in a cargo of guano-We are indebted to Purser Comstock for the early delivery of our packages; and also to the purser of the steamship John L. Stephens, (running on the

Pacific side,) for late Valparaiso papers. The following are the

The following are the

PASSENGKERSNY THE UNGLE SAM.

S Whittiker, R Wills, F Cushing, H Biglie, J Gerber, H
E Lewis, W H Smith, J J Taggort, W L Burns, A P
Clought, W Davis, C Thomas, C Moody, M Hudson, R
Hern, J Worman, T Harber, J Laston, J Hantigao, J Synons, G Cornelius, G Gafrey, A Joseph, A Hansucker, J
Wilson, J A Fagan, J Barstow, W Garcia, W Rogers, W
Thompson, R Bloonfield, T Rowell, M Pitis, John
Lyons, S G Dodge, G Madison, A C Smith, J A Pease, R A
Lee, J A Albertson, P A Faught, N P Wheeler, J Wilsey,
M Browne, Mrs A Williams, Miss Williams and servant, J
Westmoreland, T L Kane and servant, J Hersey, John
Walker, John Browne, J Stalcup, S Stalcup, W Greenwood,
T J Pricer, A J Patrick, J Thompson, A B Campbell, T
Anson, H Anson, T Lane, J Humphries, N B Hancock, W
Bohasan, S Hunter, Pulaski Jacks, D Bartholomew, J
Laniere, G Foster, S H Herford, John Briggs, JE Van
Matic, R Aldrich, J Lanience, P Carrol, M Maloney, S J
Hood, C Irving, A Walker, H H Leeds, T Bunce, J Connolly, S Johnson, A Miller, J Laton, W Gladding, of
Adams & Co's Express; M Morrison, M Lansinburg, and
others in the steerage.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

[From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 15.]

The news from the Interior has been of unusual interest. The Indians on Dry Ceek have kept the neighborhood in a high state of excitement and alarm, on account of their bold robberies and evident hostility. Some brisk fighting has occurred between them and parties of the whites sent out to chastise them. In these encounters the Indians behaved with great courage; several of the whites were killed, and on one occasion were compelled to retreat, leavwith great courage; several of the whites were killed, and on one occasion were compelled to retreat, leav-the enemy masters of the field. Reports from the San Jonquin Valley are to the effect that Fort Miller had been attacked, and that several persons are missing in that vicinity. The Indians think that the government of the United States has not acted id good faith with them in failing to carry out the stipulations of the treaty, and they complain that the Americans have cut off their supplies and reduced them to a state bordering on actual starvation. Many marders have been committed throughout the mining regions, and daily accounts are received of outrage and robbery.

There has been great existencent in Calaveras county, and a general expulsion of the Mexicans. A band of Mexican manualess have infested the neighborhood, committing all manner of enormities. The robber Joaquin is at the head of these desperadoes, and has become the terror of the country far around. The miners have assembled in force and commenced a systematic search. Joaquin has clude I all attempts to capture him. Several of his gang have been taken and hung. The entire Mexican population has been driven from San Andreas and the forks of time Calavera from San Andreas and the forks of time Calavera and the forks of time Calavera and the forks of time Calavera and the force of the cannel calaberation and hang. The entire Mexican population has been and hang. The entire Mexican population has been driven from San Andreas and the forks of time Calavera.

and hang. The entire Mexican population has been driven from San Andreas and the forks of the Cala-veras. Mass meetings have been held and resolutions passed approving of the work of extermination. The utmost consternation prevails amongst all

The weather throughout the mines has been generally delightful, and the mines are mostly doing well. The small pox has been prevalent in some parts of the State.

parts of the State.

Very extensive canalling operations are going on for the purpose of supplying the gold regions with water. There is every reason to suppose that the approaching season will enable the miners to make amends for their late inactivity.

Measures are being taken to construct a plank road from Marry-lile to Nevada, and improvements of every description as being effected.

of every description as being effected.

Some beautiful specimens of rubies and emeralds have been found in the interior, and also a magnificent diamond of the first water.

The murderers of the lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Craig were executed at San Diego on the 31st of January. The celebrated Yuba warrier Pasqual was

nicis has been finally fixed upon as the capital

Benicis has been finally fixed upon as the capital of the State.

The Governor's recommendation of an extension of the city front, has met with the entire condemnation of the namicipal government and of the citizens at sarce. A committee had been appointed by the Legislature to investigate the matter, and evidence is now being gathered upon the subject.

The Common Council of San Francisco adopted a resolution enjoining the Commissioners of the Funded Debt from disposing of city property. The Mayor withheld his approval.

The weather in San Francisco during the last two weeks has been delightful in the extreme.

Miss Catharine Hayes is absent for the present on a tour through the interiol. The prize theket for her first concert at Sacramento, sold for \$1,200.

Miska Hauser, the celebrated violinist, is giving concerts at San Francisco Hall.

Theatricals promise to be well patronized during the ensuing season.

The talented American tragedian, Mr. Jas. Stark, is about to undertake a journey to Australia, together with his lady.

The Second anniversary of the San Francisco Or-

with his lady.

The second anniversary of the Ban Francisco Or-phan Asylum was celebrated with interesting exer

cises. The association is in a prosperous condition and very ably conducted.

The California Methodist Conference closed its seesion on Tuesday last.

A Frenchman named Lemantour has applied to the land commissioners to be confirmed in his claim of an immense tract of land, compraing within its limits a goodly portion of the city of first Francisco.

On the 21st of November there occusted a riot at Amoy, in China; an attack was made upon certain Europeans, and the British marines were obliged to fire upon the natives. The King of Siam acknowledges himself a tributary to China. The rebellion in China is more threatening than ever. The insurgants have progressed with exceeding boldness, and are gathering force. The Viceroy of Cantour has been invested with ample powers for conducting operations against the recel bands.

A Portuguese fleet of lorches had a fight of two hours with the pirates of Ningpo, off the Fohklem const.

The steamship Great Britain, or one much like her, was seen entering Holson's bay, Australia.

No movement of importance has been made by the British troops in Burmah. The death of Admiral Austin renders Commodore Lambert the senior officer in the Indian seas.

A superior quality of sugar is being manufactured in the Sandwich Islands, A joint stock company, to carry on a sugar plantation in the Islands, is about to be organized. The proclamation of the new conconstitution of the Islands, took place with many formalities on the 6th December. The intention of transferring the sovereignty of the Islands to the United States, has been officially repudiated by the organ of the government.

Immense Shipment of Gold Diest.

[From the Alta California, Feb. 16.]

The largest simi-monthly shipment of gold dust ever made from this port was manifested for the steamer California. Though the risk was judiciously divided by shipping a large amount by the Panama, it still properly belongs to the regular semi-monthly steamer. The following is the list, in addition to which \$100,000 by the Brother Johnathan, stated to have been shipped, may be counted—making the aggregate for the middle of February 1853; upwards of three millions seven hundred and ninetythoseand dollars:—

Page, Bacon & Co. \$1,000,000 Stephens & Baneroft \$24,380 Adams & Co. 520,000 Bolton Barren & Co. 17,400 Brogons & Co. 340,000 Wyckoff & Co. 16,418 Hussey, Bond & Church. 90,000 Hale 30,048 Tallant & Wilde. 38,000 P. L. Ross & Co. 19,200 J. B. Thomas. 58,000 Rising, Caselli & Co. 10,000 S. J. Meyer & Co. 30,000 Other shippers. 214,364 Total. \$2,800,558 \$2,890,558

Great Excitement at Jacksonville.—Presuit of the Robber Joaquin. [From the Alta California, Feb. 16.] The Sacramento papers have long accounts of a warm and exciting chase after the famous robber Loacoin.

The Sacramento papers have long accounts of a warm and exciting chase after the famous robber Joaquin.

On Friday last the citizens of Jacksonville brought in the dead body of Mr. Lake, a butcher, of that place, and the body of a Chinaman, who was wounded by a pistol ball. It was not then known who had committed these outrages. On the next day, Saturday, three Chinamen were killed between Sutter and Jackson, a distance of some four miles. The driver of the Stockten stage and two passengers were killed on the same day by Joaquin and two others, supposed to be Mexicans. The three men were shot and the horses taken from the stage.

On the same day, the same parties drove some fifty Chinese from a camp in the neighborhood, and carried away or destroyed their tents. On the Thursday provious, Jeaquin rode through the stages. Joaquin is a young man, of about mineteen years of age, and must be one of the best shots with a revolver in this or any other country, as nearly all these men were shot through the neck. The whole band, it is supposed, consists of about sixty men, all of whom are thought to be Mexicans.

A letter from Jacksonville, dated 13th inst., says:

"The town is under the greatest excitement. A large meeting of the citizens was held this evening, at which measures were taken that must lead to the eventual capture of the murderers. Nearly our whole population has volunteered to turn out in pursuit to-morrow. We to the Mexicans if they are caught."

The party of Americans who started in pursuit found at Cach's Calch on Sinter Cooks.

The party of Americans who started in pursuit, found at Cook's Gulch, on Sutter Creck, the dead Jackson Creek, a few miles below this village, and

Jackson Creek, a few miles below this village, and there found more of their work—one Chinaman mortally wounded. Mr. Lake was living, but specchless, and died in a few minutes after the arrival of the Americans. He had been shot twice, and stabbed through the neck, and his mule taken.

The American party followed on, and soon overtook the Mexicans who had committed all these murders. The villains managed to escape, with the loss of their horses, blankets, &c., and one and perhaps two of them were wounded.

One of the party, worn out by fatigue, having been in hot pursuit of the robbers for six days, returned to Sacramento with three horses captured from a portion of Joaquin's party. The utmost excitement prevails throughout the mines.

rom a portion of Joaquin's party. The utmost excitement prevails throughout the mines.

Meeting on Board the Brig Win. Penn.—
Murder of Capt. Hussey, &c.

The following account of a mutiny on board the brig William Penn, of San Francisco, which resulted in the death of the captain and two of the crew, we copy from the Alta California.

The William Penn was fitted out at Strong's Island last July, for a whaling craise on the line, under the command of Capt. Isaac B. Russey. Capt. Hussey was a native of the island of Nantucket, and was for many years one of the most successful whaling captains from that place. Some three or four years ago, he was in the Pacific Ocean in command of the ship Planter, and while cruising for sperm whales in the neighborhood of the line, a mutiny occurred on board his vessel, entirely unprovoked, so far as we have heard, by anything approaching to tyranny or injustice on the part of the captain or his officers, in subduing which Capt. Hussey shot one of the crew.

When the voyage was up, the captain left the ship at one of the rislands in the Pacific, and sent her home in command of the mate. The matter was brought, however, before the United States District Court in Boston, the mate having been arrested on his arrival at Nantucket, as a party to the homicide. After a full examination of the case, he was honorably discharged, it having been very clearly shown, that the proceedings on the part of Captain H. and his officers were, under the circumstances, entirely justifiable. At the conclusion of the investigation, the presiding officer of the court took occasion to express his regret that Captain Hussey had not returned home in the ship, as it was very clear that he had nothing to apprehend from the most searching examination into all matters connected with the mutiny and its suppression.

Captain H. however, never returned, and since

and home in the ship, as it was very clear that he had nothing to apprehend from the most searching examination into all matters connected with the mutiny and its suppression.

Captain H., however, never returned, and since he left home, his wife and only child have died at Nantucket, leaving him, as it were, alone in the world. He was a man of great excellence of character—quiet and kindhearted, but, at the same time, resolute, firm, energetic, and persevering to a remarkable degree. None who knew him will for a moment believe that he ever, by harshness or injustice, gave a shadow of provocation to mutiny on the part of those under his command. Subjoined is the account referred to, of the tragedy on board the William Fenn:

The William Fean left Strong's Island on the 23d July last, for a whaling verage, Isaac F. Hussey, master; Christian Nelson first officer; John Halsey, second do, and a crew of five white men and fifteen natives. Without the smallest grounds of apprehension for any difficulty, Mr. Nelson, first officer, was aroused on the morning of November 6th, by hearing the greans of some one one deel. He jumped out of his berth and ran up but no sooner had he reached the deel, than he received a severe blow on the head from a person armed with a cutlars. His first idea was, that the natives from some of the neighboring islands had boarded the brig, and he ran forward to call up the white portion of the crew, who had the watch below at the time; but was suddenly stopped in his course by all of the native crew, who, as med with lances and a halling spades, prevented his progress;

They did not, however, for some reason, undertake to injure him. The person who had first atruck him proved to be their leader, a netice, mandel firstry, who ran after him and repeated his blow. He is a native of Oahn. Mr. Nelson fiel down; spears and spades were darted at him, but fortunately without doing him any lujury. His fall aromaed the watch below, who, hearing the seuffle, endeavored to reach the deek, but were prevent

The mutineers then got around and the top of the house on the quarter deck, and from the noise they made convinced the whites in the cabin that nearly all of them had congregated there. The whites then determined to blow the house up with a keg of powder which was in the cabin, hoping thereby to put an end to most of the natives. They got the powder ready, secured a loaded musket each, and retreated into the hold, ready to rush on deck and finish the affair as soon as the powder should explode. Fire was applied to the powder, but it was so damp that instead of exploding it merely flashed, or rather blazed up. like a port fire, the ourrent of air carrying the filmes into their place of retreat and nearly suffocating them all, and burning two men as badly as to render them of no further service. This disaster reduced the number to four available men, two of whom were badly wounded, viz., Mr. Neison, first officer, and Mr. Halsey, second officer, who had received a severe dirk stab on the side of his face, depriving him of the use of one eye. They then regained the cabin, determined to hold out to the last, rather than give up the ship.

After having retained possession of the cabin some trying to frighten the natives by threats, their leader, Harry, called a parley with Mr. Nelson, and said to him—"I den't want to kill you; I have killed all 'wante't to and if you will give me fifteer muskets and a keg of powder, and let me take what provisions I want I will leave the brig when I see land, but if you do not consent I will set fire to her and burn you all up." After consultation it was considered best to accede. Mr. Nelson and his men that guarded the forward cabin to prevent any attempt to rush on them. The matineers then helped themselves to what they required, and let the brig in two boats about sunset of the same day; though no land was in sight. After they left, it was found that they had kiled Captain Huseey, George C. Reed, cook, and imally wounded the steward, a Chinese, named Amov, who only sorvived two d

Another Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The brig Vandalia, Capt. Beard, hence for Columbia river, was wrecked on the bar, or at the entrance of the river, during the gale in which the Merithew and Mindora were lost. Four bodies were washed ashore at Astoria, one of which was recognized as the Captain. Some of the merchants of Portland, who were consignees, have suffered severely—one or two to the amount of \$15,000 and \$20,000.—Alta California, Feb. 15.

Lynching at Placerville.

Lynching at Placerville.

The El Dorado New of the 12th ult. contains a few items which we transfer:—We learn from Mr. Nelson Flack, one of the gentlemanly drivers of Stephen & Co.'s line of daily stages to this town, that, as he was passing through Mud Springs yesterday afternoon, a large and excited mob were about hanging three Chinamen for stealing \$900. It appears three Chinamen went into a store to purchase some boots; two of them decayed the attendant into the back room, on pretence of looking at some boots, the third one "lifted" the money drawer, and made off, followed soon after by the other two. A few minutes after the loss was discovered. They were found, in a tent not far off, counting over the spoils. They were immediately arrested and delivered over to the authorities. The mob afterwards sized the oulprits, and, as our informant left, were about to kang them.

The Markets.

[From the San Francisco Herald]

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1853.

Since our issue for last mail business generally has been very brisk, and prices of leading staples fairly main, tained, cocept in the article of breadstuffs, which has fur ther materially declined. Freighting to the interior upriver districts has been very active, and beyond the capacity of the present steam and sail tomage-engaged in this line. This deficiency of spoonamodation has, to some extent, caused inconvenience to many of the merchants from the interior, and also affected business interests of this odity. We trust that the crit may be remedied, or the deficiency supplied without delay.

Arrhals have been very numerous and importations heavy within the past fortnight; the effect on the market has not been malavorable, as the demand seems almost to keep pace with the supply.

FIGUR.—Importations since our review for the last mail steamer have been very heavy, amounting to a bulk of over 20 000 bbls. From foreign and domestic ports. This large accession to the moderate sisck on hand then, together with the expectation of daily arrivals, long since advised, and about due, have caused a further depression in this article, bringing the rates at present to little more than the average range of prices previous to the speculations and advances of last June. In no other similar peried of time since the establishment of business here has the fall in prices of any staple article been so great as in that of flour within the past fortnight. This is not to be accounted for by the regular course of business, or what may be considered a legitionate decline. From the altered circumstances of trade in this article, were disposed to attribute it to the natural reaction of low prices which invariably results, however been so great as in that of flour within the past fortnight. This is not to be accounted for by the regular
course of business, or what may be considered a legitimate decline. From the altered circumstances of trade in
this article, we are disposed to attribute it to the natural
reaction of low prices which invariably results, however
long deferred, as in this case, from the condition of exorbitantly high prices, successfully established, and until recently maintained. However the result be effected, we are to
some extent pleased in noting it as it may have a salutary effect on the future course of business here. We cannot consider it at all beneficial to a moreantile community that a spirit of speculation should be urged to such an
extreme degree in the lowest necessary of life, as, independent of the effect on the mass of consumers—in this
instance causing much suffering and distress—business
generally in other various articles of merchandise is much
retarded. Those consequences have certainly accraed
from the speculation in brendstuff here, and we therefore
feel a satisfaction in observing the present, we might almost say the permanent, check to such operations. Sales
of hartel four have been made at gradually declining
rates from last quotations, until the present figure has
been attained of \$12a\$105 for choice and irregular brand.
In sack flour the feeling has been a little better, the style
of package being preferable for up river markets. The
greater portion of late Eastern importations is being resacked for this purpose.

Granx.—In the market for grain, there has been little
if any variation in price from the condition at date of last
review. Barley has been in good écanand, the continued
fineness of trade with the interior. Within the last few
days, under the influence of some importations of this
and other grain, a slight decline took place, or rather
want of confidence in previous prices was exhibited by
declers, and transactions from first hands have been
made of extra clear at \$

qualities; rales, however, are very light. At auction, the carge of the lds, from Manila, brought Sc. a Shee, for No. 1.

SCLEE—There has been a slight improvement in raw sugar three our last. We quote sales of No. 1 thins at from Sh a Shee; No. 5 at 5 a 5 he; No. 1 Manila at Sc., No. 2 ao, at 7s. New Orleans, in bbls. at Shge. In refined sugars the market is still depressed; we note sales of American crushed at 12 a 12 he; powdered at 13c.; Duich crushed, 10 h at 11c.

TOMOGO—The market is heavily overstocked, and sales to any extent are difficult to effect, unless at rates that will not clear cost and charges. With the present quantity on hand, beyond all requirements for consumption, we cannot sook forward to any speedy improvement in the article.

BEANS—Are in regular steady demand; sales of good thayos, in lots, range from 5 h to 3 hc., according to destrablements of package.

COFFEL—Importations are heavy since last notice, and prices are tending to a decline. We note sales of choice his at 11% a 11% c; Java, in small begs, He., Costa Rice 12 cents. The demand continues good.

BEER—We notice some improvement with heavy sales of paceds betild, in store and to arrive; 6,060 dozen Abbott's are reported at \$125 in store. Heer in bulk is also in good demand; last sales at \$45 per hegshead. Sales of American ale, in barries, at \$45 per hegshead. Sales of American ale, in barries, at \$45 per hegshead. Sales of 150 tone Hartley steam ceals, per Graaf van Nassau, was bought at \$28. Anthreete is dull of sale at \$16 00 to \$14 in a me instances parcels was absondend, and soid to pay freight and charges, attirements to the inconvenience of receiving the article, and the necessity of discharging from shipboard, in order to despatch promptly only and board reactis.

Two Weeks after from Oregon.
The Pacific mail steamer Columbia, Dall, had arrived at San Francisco with two weeks later intelligence from Oregon. The general news by this steamer does not appear to be of much interest.

All communication with the Paget Sound country has been cut off for some time, in consequence of the high water, bad state of the roads, and the irregularity of steam communication on the lower river. It is supposed that not less than five thousand head of cattle died during and in cursequence of the late storm and cold weather, east of the Cascade mountains.—Oregonian.

On the 8th Dec. & commenced snowing, and continued for twenty-two days and nights—winds from northeast generally. Snow attained a cepth of some eighteen inches; was quite cold; the the mometer on the south side of houses stood three degrees below zero.

Times.

There were about 4,530 head of cattle in the neighborhood of the Pulles, and it is estimated that about 1,000 belonged to speculators. Most of the others belonged to immigrants in the valley, who left them to be herded, when they came through last fall.—

Eight Days Later from the Sandwich Islands.

BURNING OF THE WHALESHIV WARREN, ETC.

The Polymesian of January 8; gives the following account of the burning of the whaleship Warren:—
The ship Warren, of Holmes Hole, Captain R. N. Smith, returned to this port on the 7th inst. for repair damages sustained by fire at sea since leaving this port in November last.

We have taken the pains to procure from an authentic source, the following facts in regard to the disaster.

We have taken the pains to procure from an authentic source, the following facts in regard to the disaster.

The Warren sailed hence on the 24th of November, in company with the ship Eliza Adams, bound to the weather coast and down on the line for sperm oil. The two ships kept company till the 14th of December, when, in lattitudy 33 degrees north, longitude 139 degrees west, at half-past one A. M. of that day, the Warren was discovered to be on fire forward, and the smoke pouring out of the fore hatches and forecastle gangway. The fire was found to be burning very briskly in the lower hold, forward of the fore hatch. Torch lights were burned to attract the attention of the Eliza Adams, and all hands were actively engaged in pouring water and in each of the fore hatch. Torch lights were burned to attract the attention of the Eliza Adams, and all hands were actively engaged in pouring water and in each of the fore hatch. Torch lights were burned to attract the attention of the Eliza Adams, and all hands were actively engaged in pouring water and in each of the fire had gained upon the fire.

Up to half-past five o'clock in the morning the fire had gained upon them, notwithstanding all their efforts, and as the Eliza Adams was not in sight, some preparations were made to leave the ship, the boats were lowered from the cranes, by a part of the crew, while the remainder kept pouring water upon the fire.

At six o'clock the Eliza Adams was discovered, and four boats immediately came to their assistance. By this time, the officers and crew of the Warren were nearly blind from the effects of the smoke and steam in which they had been working. The arrival of Captain Smith with twenty-four men was most opportune. The sails were cut from the yards, and the hatch's and gangways covered and made as tight as possible.

After unremitted exertions for twelve hours, the fire was got under to such a degree that a man could go below while he could hold his breath, and direct the hose upon the fire. In this way the fire was finall

and some of the timbers are charred an inch and a balf deep. All the cutting gear, oars, boat boards, lumber and other things in the vicinity of the fire. We have been on board the Warren, and from the appearance of the hold regard her preservation from destruction as almost a miracle under the circumstances. The utmost exertion must have been made, and great diligence, perseverance, and energy brought into exercise, to have extinguished so extensive a fire as that on board the Warren.

The influenza had again appeared in Honolnia. The disease had prevailed for more than a fortnight, afflicting the community, both natives and foreigness, severely.

Domestle Miscellany.

H. H. Braden, a printer, of Zanesville, Ohio, died on the 22d ult, from fever contracted by a habit of putting type in his mouth while "spacing out" lines. Jesse Prescott, aged ninety-one years, dropped dead near the town hall in Deerfield, N. H., on the 8th inst. He had voted for a representative not more than twenty minutes before.

A well known flour dealer in Boston has recently sued the Vermont and Ogdensburg railroads, laying his damages at \$20,000, for detention of freight last fall, at the Ogdensburg depot.

Over \$600 have been raised in Charleston, Mass., towards obtaining a portrait of Gen. Jackson. Some \$400 more are wanted.

The scarlet fever is very prevalent in the city of Boston and neighborhood. The disease has fallen

Hon. Charles H. Doolittle, Mayor elect of Rome N. Y., was inagurated on the 8th inst. As six or eight men were loading a schooner with ice, at Vaughan's bridge, Portland, Me., the weight of ice caused the bridge to fall through, when the men were precipitated into the water. A man named Patrick Sullivan was drowned; and the others were rescued, but some of them badly hurt. A fine horse was alse drowned.

was alse drowned.

A man named Robert C. Webb, confined in the Ouachita parish jail, La., on the charge of having murdered his wife, made his escape on the 20th ult. The murder was committed in the parish of Morehouse, on Christmas day. The Register says that the accused was worth between \$20,000 and \$30,000, most of which was in cash, and that money probably procured him the means of escape. was alse drowned.

Singular Circumstance.—Two or three weeks ago, a respectable married woman, residing in the eastern end of this county, gave birth to twin children, which addition increased the little responsibilities of the household to nine. Some five or six nights after the event, the husband, who occupied a bed in the same room, was awakened by her, when she complained bitterly of her hard lot in having such a large household to care for. The husband soothed her as well as he could, and then fell asleep. In about an hour he awoke, and found that his wile had left her bed. Immediate search was made in and around the house, but the woman was not to be found. The alarmed man fearing that, in her weak condition, she must perish before she could go far, summoned his neighbors to aid in searching for her. The party soon discovered foot-prints in the snow, and they followed the track to a creek, where she had crossed and re-crossed the stream three times, in water to the depth of three feet. From there they tracked her along the creek, through fields and woods, for a distance of nearly three miles, and at length found her sitting in a fence corner, with a piece of rope and a nail in her hand. When interrogated as to her motive for leaving her home, she declared it was her intention to commit suicide. It was then suggested that she was laboring under aberration of mind, which she undoubtedly was, but this she stoutly devied. The strange part of this occurrence is, that the woman, after walking barefected, and with nothing on her but thin cotton night clothes, a distance of three or four miles, through snow, slush, and cold water, and that, too, only six days after giving birth to two children, is now as well as ever she was in her life. This may appear strange, especially to medical men, neverthees it is true.—Holliday-burg (Pa.) Standard. SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE .-- Two or three weeks appear strange, especially to medical men, nevertess it is true.—Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard.

Lost Journal Found.-The twenty-sevently Lost Journal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives," which has been missing for several years, was found in the office of the Secretary of State, on Monday, by Charles W. Storey, Esq. Mr. Storey is entitled to \$100 as a reward, the Legislature of 1847 having authorized the payment of that sam for the restoration of the volume. — Boston Courier, March 10.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.—Hon. William H. Stiles ex minister to Austria; Hon. F. P. Stanton, Chairman of the Naval Committee; Hon. Preslay Ewing, M. C., Kentucky, Hon. R. H. Stanton, M. C., Kentucky, Hon. Rahoun Benham, California; Major Whitridge, United

States Army.

Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, delivered a lecture last evening in Philadelphia, on the condition and peculiarities of the Indians.

It is removed that Hon. F. W. Hughes, the present Secretary of ctate of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Attorney General of that State, in place of Judge Campbell, Postmaster General.

Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is about to pay a visit to England.

The citizens of Petersburg, Wilmington Charleston and Macen have made arrangements to receive ex-President Pillmore.

A quorum not being present, the Board was unable to